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One suspect was also reported at the latter place, whose diagnosis has not as yet been determined. The case of Alacranes occurred in a Spanish subject of two years' residence in Cuba. The disease was probably contracted at Union de Reyes. A sanitary squad has been ordered from Habana to Alacranes to carry out the usual measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

The work of fumigation is being continued. To the places mentioned in my previous report are to be added the civil hospital, which was fumigated on the third day after the patient died, and this operation is also to be carried out in three blocks of houses facing the one where the hotel is situated. The block excepted is occupied by the parish church and a small park on the east side and at the rear of the hotel referred to.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported within this province since August 9.

History of fatal yellow-fever case previously reported.

August 7: M. S., 23 years old, a native of Malaga, Spain, arrived in Cuba from Spain about two years ago. He resided in Santiago for six months, then came to Matanzas, where he has been living for the last eighteen months. Of late he was employed with a private company in the building of a public road between the rural towns of Mocha and Madruga. Mocha, also known as Ceiba Mocha, is a small town to the west of Matanzas, having 1,828 inhabitants in its entire district at the last census in 1899, and distant but 12 miles from this city. The Cuban Central Railway passes through Mocha, and there is a landing station close to the town proper, where most of the trains stop. The population of this town is composed mainly of native Cubans, with a few American settlers and Spaniards. Mocha is one of the towns comprised in the municipal district of the city of Matanzas.

The patient occasionally came to this city to visit relatives and generally stayed at a hotel, located within half a block of the city park, a central section of the town. According to the register of the hotel, S. had last stayed at the place on the night of July 13, leaving for Mocha by the 4 o'clock train on the morning of the 14th. He stated that he became sick on July 28—that is, fourteen days after leaving Matanzas—and without being away from his place of work at Mocha. He continued at work until August 1, when, of his own accord, he came to Matanzas by the evening train in search of treatment, and was lodged at the hotel alluded to. A local practitioner was summoned to examine the patient shortly after his arrival, and it being already night, there was difficulty in making the examination for jaundice, and the decision on the case was deferred until the following day, when another physician was called in consultation to examine the patient. They then arrived at the conclusion that the case was suspicious of yellow fever, and reported it as such to the local health officer, who ordered the patient to the city hospital to be held under observation, properly isolated. This order was carried out late in the afternoon of August 2, twenty-four hours after the patient was at the hotel.

The patient's condition grew gradually worse and more suspicious on the following day, August 3, and Doctor Guiteras was directed

to come from Habana to decide the diagnosis. He arrived the same evening, and confirmed the case as yellow fever on the following morning, August 4. I visited the case in the afternoon, as soon as I heard of its confirmation, and found the following condition: Temperature, 36.7; pulse, 80; sclerotics markedly jaundiced; intense sensibility over the epigastrium and back; great restlessness, without being able to sleep. Patient had secreted only about 4 ounces of urine during the previous twenty-four hours, which quantity was extracted by catheterization, and this liquid showed a considerable amount of albumin. He had been having black vomit since early morning; his gums were injected and easily bled, while his mind was wandering and in a state of subdelirium. This condition became worse; the patient became anuric and delirious, and died at 5 p. m., August 5. A necropsic examination, which I witnessed, was held on the case by Doctor Guiteras at 10.30 a. m. on the following day, and the findings fully confirmed the character of the disease as yellow fever.

On investigating the origin of the infection in this case, it has been ascertained that a nonimmune Spanish laborer who lately arrived in Mocha from Union de Reyes and joined the same gang of workers was taken sick with fever at Mocha and came to the city hospital of Matanzas for treatment. According to the records of the hospital, the man did not show jaundice nor any symptoms suspicious of yellow fever, yet the time which has elapsed since his illness occurred is said to correspond exactly with the period of incubation of the case confirmed. It is possible that the man referred to may have had a mild attack of yellow fever, not detected, and be responsible for the conveyance of the infection from Union de Reyes to Mocha.

I am informed that due to the fact that the disinfecting squad of Matanzas and also part of that of Habana were at work at Union de Reyes, the infected hotel where the patient was lodged was not fumigated nor even closed to the public until three days afterwards, when the chief disinfecter, Dr. Lopez del Valle, arrived from Habana. Although mosquitoes are not considered infective until twelve days after biting a yellow-fever patient, yet those that fed on the patient and were developing the germ of the disease may have flown away from the premises or may have been carried by the wind to long distances, thus making the area of infection larger and more difficult to determine and handle for the proper eradication of the disease.

The entire block where the hotel is located is being fumigated with sulphur dioxide, 3 per cent, for five hours, after the cubic capacity of each building has been ascertained, and a house-to-house inspection is carried out in the same neighborhood so as to locate all the non-immune residents and hold them under close observation during the known period of incubation of the disease. The town of Mocha is also being fumigated, and its nonimmune inhabitants, as also those of the gang of laborers on the new road at the place, are daily subjected to medical inspection.

The protected room at the civil hospital of the city is no longer safe for the isolation of patients, part of its wire netting being worn out by rust, showing a good many large holes. One of its windows had to be closed to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes while the yellow-fever patient was lodged in it. The attention of the sanitary authorities has been called to this fact.

Since August 4, on which date the case of yellow fever was confirmed, I have been classifying the sanitary condition of this port as infected.

August 15: Two yellow-fever cases confirmed to-day. Isolated civil hospital this city. Cases transferred directly from Mocha, their place of origin.

August 17: One new yellow-fever case confirmed to-day at Alacranes, this province.

August 19: Case of yellow fever, reported from Mocha August 15, died to-day.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Water supply inadequate.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 6: Week ended August 3, 1907. Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel was fumigated.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The Norwegian steamship *Fridtjof Nansen* sailed a second time on July 31.

The water supply is still inadequate.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended August 7, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week fairly good. No quarantinable disease.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 30	Hero	Banes, Cuba	21	0	0	0
Aug. 3	Flandria	Limon	34	4	0	0
7	Belize	Mobile	18	0	0	0

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, July 21 and 28:

Week ended July 27, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	3
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued	3
Cabin passengers inspected	137
Steerage passengers inspected	51
Crew inspected	76
Steerage baggage disinfected	58
Baggage of crew disinfected	76
Hides disinfected	259